



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

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# REPORT

ON THE

## Medical Inspection of School Children

For the Year ended 31st December, 1943.


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**G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., D.P.H.,**

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

AND

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TITHEBARN STREET, BURY.

May, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,  
County Borough of Bury.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual School Medical Report for 1943.

The method of medical inspection adopted during the year was to medically examine entrants to the schools and leavers. Survey examinations were also made at which school children of any age were picked out from classes if they required medical treatment or observation. The second age group of eight years was not medically examined at routine inspections. Altogether 1,240 school children were medically inspected, and the number examined at special medical inspections and re-inspections was 3,462.

The School Nurses made 16,371 inspections of school children in 1943, mostly for cleanliness. Out of this number 668 individual children were found to be unclean, and the necessary treatments were given at the School Clinic.

There were 263 cases of Scabies referred for treatment at the special Scabies Clinic. At the time of writing this report the number of cases of Scabies appears to be getting less and the peak period passed. It is difficult to eradicate Scabies in war-time, but it is certainly being kept under.

After four years of war-time conditions the nutrition of the Bury School children remains very good. In fact, in 1943, 86 per cent. of the children exhibited normal nutrition, 9 per cent. were of slightly subnormal nutrition, over 5 per cent. were of excellent nutrition, none were of bad nutrition, and these figures are the best so far obtained since nutritional surveys were introduced in 1935. No doubt this very good state of affairs has been brought about by the provision of school meals and also by the employment of a large part of the population at good wages. It appears that many articles of diet previously thought of as necessities can be done without. To my mind, however, a more plentiful supply of fats should be allocated to regions where harsh climatic conditions prevail in the winter-time. Towards the end of 1943 there was a noticeable increase of the common cold amongst the school population. This might not have been so marked if a larger share of fats had been available. Besides causing absenteeism the common cold so affects the body that more serious illnesses may follow it.



Concerning infectious diseases the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1943 was 182, as against 48 cases in 1942; 29 in 1941; 21 in 1929, and 99 in 1938. There were no deaths from this disease in 1943.

Diphtheria cases notified in 1943 were 52, as compared with 25 in 1942; 18 in 1941; 8 in 1940; 63 in 1939, and 107 in 1938. There was one death in 1943 from diphtheria amongst school children. This fatal case had not been immunised against the disease. At the end of 1943, 4,872 children of school age had been immunised against the disease. There were seven immunised school children who contracted the disease in 1943: All made uninterrupted recoveries and the course of the disease was mild. Through patient and constant propaganda the majority of parents of school children in the town are now thoroughly convinced that the very easy and simple matter of having their children immunised yields such golden benefits far outweighing the small amount of trouble the parent has to take in applying for the course to be undertaken either by the Clinic Doctors or by the family doctor. The time is now past to dilate at length on the manifest advantages and freedom from worry obtained by parents who have had their children immunised. Year after year the records show that the fatal cases occur in children not immunised. To parents who have not had their children immunised I would say, "Don't delay, get your children immunised now." At the time of writing no less than 4,881 school-children have been immunised.

There were received 318 notifications of measles and 113 notifications of whooping cough occurring amongst school children.

The total number of deaths amongst school children from all infectious diseases was three, due to diphtheria (1), whooping cough (1), and measles (1).

There were 7,771 attendances at the minor ailments clinic at The Wylde in 1943. Many other clinics are carried on at The Wylde. This building has served its day, and owing to the overcrowding where several clinics are in progress at the same time a new building should be constructed as soon as material and labour are again more freely available. This building could serve as a health centre in a scheme of post-war development.

The majority of the schools in Bury are hopelessly out of date. Considering that the most impressionable years of an individual are spent for the most part at school it is desirable that schools should be bright and cheerful places and not dull, drab and grim buildings more in keeping with the Victorian age sacrificed to industry. Schools should have open situations with no undesirable surroundings and not exposed to noise and dust from the streets or roads. In manufacturing towns especially they should have ample playgrounds and in some cases gardens. There should be facilities for open-air teaching and organised games in the school grounds or near at hand. Due heed should be paid to ventilation and the maximum amount of daylight and direct sunlight. These are obtainable in the best type of pavilion schools. The health both mental and physical of the school children of this town is of paramount importance, and there is no need to be side-tracked into controversy on other matters which are of lesser importance or of no importance at all where health and well-being of the school children are concerned.

This is a matter of serious concern for the Education Committee.

When all the schools in the borough are planned and constructed on the most modern lines it is inevitable that there will be a great gain in the physical and mental health of the school population.

Owing to different changes having taken place in the personnel of the School Dental Department the work has fallen somewhat behind. These changes are inevitably due to the demands of the Services, but it is hoped the position will be stabilised in the near future.

I have to thank all members of the School Medical Department, Medical Officers, Dentists, Nurses and Clerical Staff for their efficient work and for their loyalty. I have also to thank the Director of Education for his courtesy and help at all times.

Your obedient servant,

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

School Medical Officer.

## REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**Tonsils and Adenoids.**—During the year 76 (2 E\*) children were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils requiring treatment, while 14 were suffering from enlargement without evidence of ill-effect, and were referred for observation. Nine (1 E\*) children were referred for treatment for adenoids, while the figure for children suffering from both conditions together was 91 (2 E\*) requiring treatment and 1 observation. In addition 73 (2 E\*) children were referred for treatment for other defects of the nose and throat.

Comparative figures for the previous four years are:—

Enlarged Tonsils:	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Children requiring treatment... ..	45	41	58	37
Children referred for observation... ..	82	57	148	133
Adenoids:				
Children requiring treatment... ..	6	5	8	11 (1 E*)
Children referred for observation... ..	4	—	7	5
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids:				
Children requiring treatment... ..	48	25	20	28
Children referred for observation... ..	—	1	7	4
Other defects of nose and throat:				
Children requiring treatment or observation ... ..	22	32	29	66 (2 E*)

**Tuberculosis.**—Four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of Hilar Tuberculosis were discovered.

**Bronchitis.**—121 cases of Bronchitis were discovered during the year, 116 were referred for treatment and 5 for observation. Most of the children notified on Form 40a D suffered from Bronchitis. Many other cases found were not sufficiently severe to be notified, but they required Ultra Violet Light treatment—from which much benefit was derived.

The number of cases of Bronchitis discovered in previous years was:—1939, 71; 1940, 65; 1941, 86; 1942, 52.

**Skin.**—A number of cases of Skin Disease were discovered during the Routine Inspections, and many more were sent as “specials” to the clinic for treatment. Among the cases of Skin Disease found were:—

\* Includes Evacuees.



	(a) Referred for Treatment	(b) Referred for Observation only
Ringworm, Scalp ... ..	—	—
Ringworm, Body ... ..	5	—
Scabies... ..	263 (35 E*)	—
Impetigo ... ..	103	—
Other Skin Diseases (Non-Tuberculous). 497 (23 E*) ...		2

The figures for previous years are:—

Ringworm, Scalp:	1939.	1940	1941.	1942.
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	4	—	—	—
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	—	—
Ringworm, Body:				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	1	2	7	1
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	—	—
Scabies:				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	29	16	50	177 (21 E*)
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	—	1
Impetigo:				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	45	73	83	135 (8 E*)
(b) Referred for observation only	—	—	2	—
Other Skin Diseases (non-Tuberculous):				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	260	290	346	448 (21 E*)
(b) Referred for observation only	14	29	27	26

**External Eye Disease.**—68 (3 E\*) cases of external eye disease were found during the year, all of which were referred for treatment. The following table shows the nature of these cases:—

	(a) Referred for Treatment.	(b) Referred for Observation only
Blepharitis ... ..	5	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	33 (1 E*)	—
Corneal Opacities ... ..	—	—
Other ... ..	29 (2 E*)	—
Keratitis ... ..	1	—

The figures for previous years are:—

Blepharitis:	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	51	22	8	10 (1 E*)
(b) Referred for observation ... ..	—	1	1	3
Conjunctivitis:				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	27	42	37	38 (4 E*)
(b) Referred for observation... ..	—	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities:				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	—	2	—	1
(b) Referred for observation... ..	—	—	—	—
Other:				
(a) Referred for treatment ... ..	58	63	30	48 (3 E*)
(b) Referred for observation... ..	4	—	3	1

\* Includes Evacuees.

**Defective Vision and Squint.**—428 (6 E\*) cases of defective vision and squint were found. Of these 342 (3 E\*) were cases of defective vision and 86 (3 E\*) cases of squint. 423 were referred for treatment and 5 for observation only.

Previous figures are :—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Cases of defective vision and squint found	608	505	435	509 (12 E*)
Cases of defective vision and squint referred for treatment... ..	553	454	391	471
Cases of defective vision and squint referred for observation ... ..	55	51	44	38

**Ear Diseases and Hearing.**—6 (2 E\*) children were found to be suffering from defective hearing, and 43 (1 E\*) from other ear diseases. Children who have been treated at the clinic are called up subsequently from time to time, in order that any recurrence may be detected.

### **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

The position at the end of 1943 with regard to the immunisation of school children was that 4,872 children of school age were wholly immunised against diphtheria.

Of the children fully immunised, seven contracted the disease in a mild form in 1943. In the case of the one death from diphtheria, the child had not been immunised.

### **“ FOLLOWING UP.”**

Medical Inspection is obviously of very little use unless those children who are found to be suffering from some disease or defect are “ followed up ” in order to ensure that the necessary treatment is obtained.

During the year the School Nurses have carried out the following visits, etc. :—

Number of visits to school departments in connection with medical inspection ... ..	395
Number of visits to schools to examine children for cleanliness ... ..	297
Number of visits and re-visits to homes ... ..	262
„ examinations for cleanliness... ..	17,214

\* Includes Evacuees.



## MEDICAL TREATMENT.

**Minor Ailments.**—A Clinic for the treatment of Minor Ailments is held at The Wylde. The accommodation consists of waiting room, dressing room, consulting room, and nurses' room.

The Clinic is open six days a week during school terms. Children attend from 9 to 10 a.m., when they are seen by the Medical Officer. They are either treated or referred to their own doctor in the case of children having a regular medical attendant.

A child may attend other clinics such as the Sunlight, Immunisation, Remedial Exercises Clinic, etc. The record of its attendances at all Clinics and the results obtained are placed on a key card, which gives a complete clinical medical history of each school child.

The number of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year 1943 is shown in the following table:—

Number of children attending from 1942 ... ..	108 (4 E*)
„ „ discharged during 1943 ... ..	1,600 (82 E*)
„ „ still attending at end of 1943 ... ..	141 (6 E*)
„ fresh children who attended during 1943 ...	1,633 (84 E*)
„ attendances ... ..	7,771 (264 E*)
Clinic open ... .. days	302
Average attendance per child ... ..	4.46
Average daily attendance ... ..	25.73

In addition to the above, 389 (6 E\*) children attended on three or four successive days for mydriatic application before seeing the School Oculist for purpose of refraction. This represents 1,362 attendances which are not included in the total attendances in the previous table.

Comparative figures for previous years are as follows:—

	1939	1940.	1941.	1942.
Number of fresh children who attended				
Clinic ... ..	856	916	1,100	1,312 (79 E*)
Number of attendances ... ..	3,823	3,692	4,464	6,855 (446 E*)
Average attendance per child... ..	3.9	3.66	3.63	4.94
Average daily attendance... ..	13.1	12.35	14.44	22.18
Children attending for mydriatic application ... ..	478	423	481	402

Altogether 1,257 (63 E\*) parents were seen at the Clinic during the course of the year. This was largely in connection with defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

Much prolonged treatment is caused by some children ceasing to attend the Clinic before being cured, and then relapsing and coming back in as bad a state as they were at the commencement of their treatment.

\* Includes Evacuees.

**Tonsils and Adenoids.**—Many of the cases requiring operative interference are treated by general practitioners. New arrangements came into force during 1930 with the Board of the Bury Infirmary under which certain cases are treated at that Institution. No charge is made by the Board to the Education Committee, and correspondingly no charge is made by the Education Committee to parents of children treated. The Local Authority makes an annual grant to the Infirmary in connection with this scheme.

The following table contains particulars of the cases treated during the last five years:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Total number of cases receiving some form of treatment ... ..	168	123	137 (5 E*)	221 (4 E*)	318 (11 E*)
Number of cases receiving operative treatment under the local Authority's Scheme ... ..	22	17	13 (3 E*)	44 (4 E*)	57 (3 E*)
Number of cases receiving operative treatment by private practitioner or otherwise ... ..	86	38	80 (2 E*)	111	152 (4 E*)

**Tuberculosis.**—The following table shows the number of cases of definite Tuberculosis which have received Institutional treatment during the year:—

At Liverpool Open-Air Hospital for Children, Leasowe:

	No.	Total No. of Days.
Boys... ..	5 (1 E*)	598
Girls ... ..	8 (1 E*)	1,030

At Bury Infirmary:

Girl... ..	1	10
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At Halifax Sanatorium:

Boy ... ..	1	41
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At Wrightington Hospital, near Wigan:

Boy ... ..	1	5
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**Skin Disease.**—The majority of the cases of Skin Disease occurring among school children were treated at the Minor Ailments Clinic.

**External Eye Disease and Vision.**—All cases of External Eye Disease are now referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Local Authority at the School Ophthalmic Clinic. The majority of children suffering from defective vision are also examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

\* Includes Evacuees.



The following table gives particulars of the children treated during the past five years:—

No. of children submitted to refraction...	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	480	423	435 (12 E*)	402 (12 E*)	389 (6 E*)
„ already provided with suitable spectacles ...	74	99	64	85	81
„ not requiring spectacles ...	51	39	44	27	47
„ for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	355	285	327 (9 E*)	290 (7 E*)	250 (3 E*)
„ who had obtained the necessary spectacles by the end of the year ...	315	255	244 (6 E*)	200 (7 E*)	160 (3 E*)

In cases where the parent cannot afford to pay for glasses the Education Committee pay the cost wholly or in part. The number of cases in which such assistance was rendered during 1943 was 12 (1 E\*). In 9 instances spectacles were provided free, and half cost in 3 cases.

Some parents are still too dilatory in obtaining spectacles, and even when they do obtain them they do not insist on the child wearing them.

**Ear Disease and Hearing.**—No special treatment is provided apart from that which may be obtained at the School Clinic. 43 (1 E\*) cases of Minor Ear Defect have been treated.

Cases offering difficulty are referred for opinion and treatment if necessary to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at Bury Infirmary.

**Dental Defects.**—See Table IV. at end of this report.

**Crippling Defects of Orthopædics.**—An arrangement is in force under which Orthopædic cases from Bury are treated under the Scheme of the Lancashire County Council.

An Orthopædic Clinic is held once weekly at the “Uplands,” Whitefield.

At Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, cases are seen for further opinion or for further examination, including X-ray photographs. Apart from examination and out-patient treatment, only short stay cases are admitted to the Wards of the Ancoats Hospital.

At Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital, near Congleton, which Hospital belongs to the Lancashire County Council, in-patient treatment is afforded.

\* Includes Evacuees.



Particulars of cases dealt with at the Orthopædic Clinic during the year are given below :—

**NEW CASES:—**

First Consultation with Surgeon ... ..	8
Second or subsequent consultations with Surgeon ...	2

**OLD CASES:—**

Total Consultations with Surgeon ... ..	27
Total Consultation with Surgeon—all Cases ... ..	37

**NEW CASES.—Analysis of Defects:—**

Knee Deformity ... ..	3
Torticollis ... ..	2
Defective Posture ... ..	1
Hemiplegia ... ..	1
Hip Deformity ... ..	1
Total ... ..	8

One child was admitted to Biddulph Hospital during the year.

### REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

Special classes for remedial exercises were held at the School Clinic during 1943. The cases and attendances were as follows :—

**(a) Analysis of Cases:—**

Bad Posture ... ..	9
Foot Deformity ... ..	5
Mouth Breathing ... ..	23
Chest Deformity ... ..	3
	<hr/>
	40

**(b) Attendances ... .. 377**

Average attendance per child, 9.4.

### ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

The treatment of Minor Ailments among the school children was extended in scope and increased in efficiency by the use of the Mercury Vapour Ultra-Violet Light Lamp.

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic Cases and Attendances:—**

**(a) Analysis of Cases.**

General Debility ... ..	60 (1 E*)
Bronchitis ... ..	42
Anæmia ... ..	10
Frequent Colds ... ..	4
Cough ... ..	9
Catarrh ... ..	9
Glands (non-T.B.) ... ..	8
Subnormal Nutrition ... ..	4
Asthma ... ..	2
Skin... ..	3
Alopecia ... ..	1
Blepharitis ... ..	1
Otorrhœa ... ..	1
Enlarged Tonsils ... ..	2
Rickets ... ..	2
Chorea ... ..	1
Suspected T.B. Abdomen ... ..	1

Total ... .. 160 (1 E\*)

\* Includes Evacuees.

Tuberculosis, Glands	...	...	...	...	...	15 (1 E*)
„ Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Spine	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Knee	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total ... .. 20 (1 E\*)

Total under both heads ... .. 180 (2 E\*)

(b) Attendances.

Miscellaneous cases—160 children made 2,485 attendances.

Tubercular cases — 20 children made 267 attendances.

Average attendance per child=15.3.

The total attendances and average attendance per child for previous years are given below:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
Total attendances	3,305	3,516	2,446	2,328
Average attendance per child	15.88	18.77	13.66	18.93

### CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Notice is sent to the parent of every child of the date and time of inspection at school, and the parent is invited to attend. The percentage of parents attending was:—

“ Entrants ”	...	...	...	79.44%
“ Second Age Group ”	...	...	...	None examined.
“ Third Age Group ”	...	...	...	3.09%

### PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The following report is submitted:—

The Organiser of Physical Training joined H.M. Forces on the 4th September, 1940.

The Education Committee have continued to supply games materials so far as they were available.

The teaching of Physical Education in schools of the Authority as based upon the Board of Education Syllabus for Physical Training, 1933, has been continued.

### SCHOOL BATHS.

The Technical College Baths Superintendent and teacher of boys' swimming was called to H.M. Forces on the 28th August, 1941.

Continued use of the bath has been made throughout the year, and it can be said that, in the circumstances, swimming instruction has been a successful feature.

### PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year school children were provided with 113,175 meals, comprising 31,815 dinners, and 81,360 one-third pint bottles of milk.

\* Includes Evacuees.

The excellent Cooking Canteen at the Moorgate Centre, with the extensions now completed, has continued to provide good substantial meals and is now providing up to its maximum capacity. The number of School Feeding Centres, seven in the last report, is now sixteen. It can be stated that a good mid-day meal is provided at a reasonable charge, which has been 5d. per meal for children under 8 years of age, and 6d. per meal for children of 8 years of age and upwards. Any further demand for school meals will have to be met by the provision of another canteen.

### **BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE, AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

No schools for the treatment of these children have so far been provided by the Local Education Authority, but Blind and Deaf children are sent to outside institutions.

During 1943 the following children were maintained in special schools or hospitals:—

Blind ... ..	7	Orthopædic cases ... ..	6
Deaf ... ..	6	Tuberculous... ..	16 (1 E*)
Physically defective ... ..	5	Epileptic ... ..	1

### **INSTITUTIONS.**

Children in hospitals or other institutions are visited periodically by the School Medical Officer, who discusses with doctors in charge the progress made by the patients.

### **EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

During the year 75 children have been examined as to their fitness to undertake employment (usually the delivery of newspapers) out of school hours.

In many cases, these children have been employed for several weeks before the necessary certificate has been obtained. It is necessary, therefore, to stress the point that all individuals, employing school children, must ask the children to produce the necessary certificate, otherwise if the practice mentioned above is persisted in, stronger action will have to be taken.

\* Includes Evacuees.



## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

During the year 1943 the School Nurse paid 10 visits regarding eye-testing and cleanliness.

Twenty children from Secondary Schools attended the Minor Ailments Clinic and were treated for the following defects:—

Speech defect ... ..	1
Genu Valgum ... ..	1
Impetigo ... ..	2
Plantar warts ... ..	2
Other Skin conditions (boils, etc.)	12
Throat ... ..	1
Chest ... ..	1

## REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

No Secondary School children attended special classes for Remedial Exercises during the year 1943.

## ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

The treatment of minor ailments by ultra-violet light therapy is available to Secondary School children, and during the year one child suffering from chilblains made 14 attendances, and 1 case of Tubercular Glands made 18 attendances.

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TABLE I.

### Return of Medical Inspections, 1943.

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#### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) Entrants 788. Second Age Group, none. Third Age Group 452. Total, 1,240.

(2) Number of other Routine Inspections: Nil.  
Grand total, 1,240.

#### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-inspections, 3,462 (142 E\*)

Note: \*Includes Evacuees.

TABLE II.

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during  
the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Number of Children Inspected	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly sub-norm'l)		D. Bad	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1,240	73	5.89	1,075	86.69	92	7.42	—	—

TABLE III.

Group I. Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness) :

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 1606\* (86 E)

Group II. Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint under the Authority's Scheme :

Errors of refraction (including squint) ... 389\* (6 E)

Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ... Nil

Total ... 389\* (6 E)

Number of children for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed ... 250\* (3 E)

(b) Obtained ... 160\* (3 E)

Group III. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat, under the Authority's Scheme :

Received operative treatment ... 57\* (3 E)

Received other forms of treatment ... 109\* (4 E)

Total number treated ... 166\* (7 E)

Note : \* Includes Evacuees.

TABLE IV.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—	
(a) Routine Age Groups ... ..	1,306
(b)† Specials ... ..	1,188
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ... ..	2,494
(2) Number found to require treatment ... ..	
(3) Number actually treated ... ..	2,178
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ... ..	2,371
(5) Half-days devoted to—	
Inspection ... ..	11
Treatment ... ..	446
Total ... ..	457
(6) Fillings :—	
Permanent Teeth ... ..	507
Temporary Teeth ... ..	145
Total... ..	652
(7) Extractions :—	
Permanent Teeth ... ..	217
Temporary Teeth ... ..	1,660
Total ... ..	1,877
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ... ..	
	9
(9) Other operations :—	
Permanent Teeth ... ..	380
Temporary Teeth ... ..	418
Total ... ..	798



TABLE V.

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	10
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	16,371
(3) Number of individual children found unclean...	668
(4) Number of individual children cleansed voluntarily ... ..	29
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921... ..	—
(b) Under the School Attendance By-laws	—

TABLE VI.

## BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are NOT at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children, including evacuees resident in the Authority's area:—

	At a Public Elementary School	At an Institution other than a Special School	At No School or Institution
Blind Children ....	1	—	—
Deaf Children ....	1	—	—

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—Total number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1943, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority, under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928 ... .. 1